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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT						
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS HOUSTON DIVISION						
3	VERA CHAPMAN and KRYSTAL HOWARD	() ()	CIVIL ACTION NO. H-11-3025				
4	VS.	() () ()	10. 11 11 3023				
5	ASUI HEALTHCARE AND	() () ()	HOUSTON, TEXAS NOVEMBER 6, 2012				
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8	TRANSCRIPT OF BENCH TRIAL BEFORE THE HONORABLE GRAY H. MILLER						
9	VOLUME 2 OF 2						
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					113
1		INDE	X		
2					
3					
4					
5					
6	Plaintiffs rest				1 21
7	rialificitis lest				121
8					
9		Di rect	Cross	Redirect	Pacross
10	VERA CHAPMAN	DITECC	CIOSS	Neditect	121
11	VEIVA CHAEPAN				121
12					
13	Defendants' motion for directed verdict			125	
14	berendants motion for dire	cted ver	arcc		125
15					
16		Direct	Cross	Redirect	Recross
17		DITCCC	CIODD	rearreec	1001000
18	DIANN SIMIEN	132	138	151	
19	KRYSTAL HOWARD	154			
20		101			
21					
22	Defense rests	Defense rests		157	
23	Defense rests15				107
24					
25					

PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: All right. Are we ready to proceed?

MR. SIUREK: We are, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Let's address the summary documents, which I think are Exhibits 15 and 16. Correct?

MR. SIUREK: They are, sir.

MR. WILLIE: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. I've looked through what you filed, and I've taken a look at the law in this case. Mr. Siurek, these are your exhibits, so I'm going to let you say whatever you'd like to say about them.

MR. SIUREK: Again, Your Honor, without regurgitating the brief, I think the analysis — and perhaps, yesterday I was very inartful. So, I believe what I was trying to get across to the Court was the legal standard in the Fifth Circuit is very different than what Mr. Willie was quoting to the Court yesterday.

The Fifth Circuit generally only requires two factors: that the evidence previously admitted is voluminous. That's already been met. I think we agreed all the underlying evidence has been admitted. And a review would be inconvenient. That was the first issue, is the legal standard.

I think, secondly, what the Court was inquiring about was the foundation or the actual basis to get the records in. So, we went back to the law, and that's where the *Jennings*

case is instructive. It says the proper method -- excuse me. I don't want to misquote. "One proper method for laying a foundation for the admission of summary charts is simply to admit the documentation on which the summary is based," which is exactly what's occurred here.

All of the underlying information in 15 and 16 is based on the documents that have been admitted previously. And only when that information is missing has it been augmented with testimony that's been admitted into evidence. That's all that those summaries comprise.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Willie.

MR. WILLIE: Judge, we cited to you the *Buck* case, and they use the real Latin word, pedagogical. That's exactly what it is. The Fifth Circuit parrots the Sixth Circuit. There's five criteria he has to meet before those summaries can be admitted. He doesn't meet three of the five of the criteria.

The last one is the most important one. That testimony has to be introduced by the person who prepared the summary. Ms. Chapman can't do that. Ms. Howard can't do that. He has no witness who prepared the summary to do that. They asked the attorneys even if they prepared the testimony. They have told us already in the pretrial order that they're testifying as to the lodestar and as to attorney's fees. They haven't disclosed themselves as witnesses to this Court considering these summaries.

This -- and what I'm saying is, that criteria that you have there is ironclad. It's in the Fifth Circuit. It's in the Seventh Circuit.

Plus, they have to be accurate. From the testimony that we've elicited from the stand right now, some of these numbers are not even accurate. And if they're not accurate, if they try to extrapolate or to assume these numbers from that, then those summaries themselves are not accurate. And it's got to be -- like I said before, they're not audited. We don't know where they came from, except the fact that they were created.

And, Judge, we believe that 15 and 16 are not only not going to be admitted on that, we have a 403 argument to them. They contain hearsay, especially because, unaudited, we don't know where they came from. Because, actually, they're not really summaries if you look at it, Judge. That's actually testimony. And that's got hearsay in itself, and I don't get to confront the person who prepared it. That's a Sixth Amendment right. And that's why that last criteria is listed there: It must be introduced by the person who prepared it. And there has been no witness introduced into this court to show how that was prepared. And, if that's the case, I lose my Sixth Amendment right to confrontation as to how that was prepared and its accuracy.

The other thing that we've got a problem with is

I was given yesterday a new summary by Ms. Howard that they want to substitute in from the one that they've already got admitted into evidence. I can't check this in one day.

THE COURT: All right. So you say that the whole

MR. WILLIE: I do, Your Honor.

thing should stay out; is that right?

THE COURT: All right. Anything else?

MR. SIUREK: Just two things, Judge.

Going back to the Fifth Circuit requirement, they go on to say -- after the two elements, they go on to say: "No expert testimony is required where a chart does not contain any complicated calculations requiring an expert for their accuracy."

What, again, I'm trying to -- without beating a dead horse -- is math. There isn't anything in the documents that requires any particular analysis one way or the other.

The other thing. I think I heard a hearsay objection. I only want to make sure I'm clear. The charts, summaries, don't contain any hearsay other than some argument that the testimony provided on the witness stand somehow is hearsay; but there's no objection to the testimony coming in as evidence, which is now in the summaries.

MR. WILLIE: That's not my argument, Judge. I said that document itself is testimony. But, moreover than that, he's trying to bootstrap this thing that we said once again.

There is -- we're not asking for an expert. The rule says somebody who prepared the document has to testify as to how they prepared it and what their methods are. That is the last -- that is the last element on that. And we provided you with a case law on that.

There is no testimony in this courtroom -- and he talks about the confrontation -- the calculations are not complicated. We go just the other way. If there are errors on here, we need to find out where the errors are. We've already elicited some errors on the stand. Once again, here we go. I mean, but they have not been done. And when they've got errors in there, he wants to introduce a summary that parrots some of the errors that are in there. And that's why the rule requires that the person who prepared the summary introduce it.

THE COURT: I don't read the rule to say that the person who prepared the summary has to --

MR. SIUREK: Let me interrupt, Your Honor. I'm sorry. THE COURT: Rule 1006 doesn't.

MR. SIUREK: Because it doesn't, Your Honor. If it was the Sixth Circuit, I might agree with the additional criteria Mr. Willie is discussing. The case he's describing to you is the Sixth Circuit. I don't disagree with that, and I think some of our disconnect is with what the legal standard is in the Fifth Circuit. And the Fifth Circuit does not require the element that Mr. Willie is insisting upon.

MR. WILLIE: Every case that he cited, including Jennings and Stephens, had the preparer of the summary on the stand. Even his cases that he cited to you had the preparer of the summary on the stand because they had to tell the Court and, when it wasn't a bench trial, to the jury how it was prepared so they could judge his credibility. We don't have that here, Judge.

THE COURT: Well, here's the thing. I've heard the testimony of the plaintiffs and I have reviewed, although not in detail yet, of course, the voluminous records that have been offered, the service logs. And assuming, as Mr. Siurek represents, that this is a summary of those records and that testimony, I'm going to admit the exhibits and I'm going to give them whatever weight I think they deserve. Because I agree with you, Mr. Willie, these are not completely accurate. There are clearly some discrepancies in the underlying records, and I'm going to take that into consideration.

And, so, what we're trying to do, without your clients having kept detailed records of exactly when these people were there at these homes, then the plaintiffs have a burden of approximating their damages by testimony or other records. And I think they are attempting to do that. Whether they have done it to my satisfaction or not, we'll have to see; but I think, under the circumstances, I'm going to admit the exhibits and I'm going to give them whatever weight they

1 deserve after I have compared the summaries with the underlying 2 documents that they're based upon. 3 MR. WILLIE: And, Your Honor, just for protocol of the Court, can I then just ask for a running objection for those 15 4 5 or 16 through the balance of trial? 6 THE COURT: You got it. Okay. 15 and 16 are in. 7 MR. SIUREK: Your Honor, by way of explanation, out of 8 an abundance of caution, the summaries were corrected based on 9 the testimony given yesterday so that even the slightest 10 variation is now removed and the 15 and 16 today is the most 11 accurate compilation. There were a few minor nits based on 12 what the Court asked the witnesses yesterday, so that these are 13 more accurately conformed with the Court's ruling. 14 THE COURT: And how does that affect the bottom-line 15 numbers for the plaintiff? 16 MR. SIUREK: It's slightly less for one. 17 THE COURT: Same for the other, --18 MR. SIUREK: Yes. 19 THE COURT: -- slightly less for one? 20 MR. SIUREK: Just very, very little. And, actually, 21 it's a smaller amount based on some testimony from Ms. Howard 22 yesterday. That's all. 23 THE COURT: All right. And Mr. Willie has copies? 24 MR. SIUREK: Yes. 25 MR. WILLIE: We got them yesterday, Judge.

	Chapman - Recross by Mr. Willie 121				
1	THE COURT: Okay. All right. Just give them to				
2	David. That will be fine. He's playing Rhonda this morning.				
3	All right.				
4	MR. SIUREK: May I proceed, Your Honor?				
5	THE COURT: Yes, sir.				
6	MR. WILLIE: Excuse me, Judge. If I'm not mistaken,				
7	wasn't Ms. Chapman still on the stand?				
8	THE COURT: I think she was.				
9	MR. SIUREK: And all I was going to say was, given the				
10	fact that the Court has admitted 15 and 16, which was my line				
11	of questioning with Ms. Chapman yesterday, the plaintiff rests.				
12	THE COURT: Okay. Plaintiff rests. So, you want to				
13	put Ms. Chapman back on the stand?				
14	MR. WILLIE: I still need to cross her.				
15	THE COURT: Cross her? Sure. Absolutely.				
16	Ms. Chapman, come back on the stand, please. All				
17	right. You're still under oath.				
18	THE WITNESS: Oh. Do I				
19	THE COURT: You don't need to take it again. You're				
20	still under oath. Thank you. It still applies.				
21	All right. Mr. Willie.				
22	MR. WILLIE: If it please the Court.				
23	THE COURT: Mr. Willie.				
24	VERA CHAPMAN, PLAINTIFF'S WITNESS, PREVIOUSLY SWORN				
25	RECROSS-EXAMINATION				

Chapman - Recross by Mr. Willie

122

1 BY MR. WILLIE:

- 2 Q. Ms. Chapman, you testified yesterday under oath that you
- 3 | never signed a contract with ASUI; is that correct?
- 4 A. No, sir. I said I can't recall because I signed a lot of
- 5 papers.
- 6 Q. Could you have your testimony read back to you then?
- 7 A. Sure.
- 8 MR. WILLIE: Does the court reporter have that?
- 9 THE COURT REPORTER: Not here.
- 10 BY MR. WILLIE:
- 11 Q. And you also testified yesterday that you did not receive a
- 12 | 1099 form or nobody ever talked to you about a 1099 form; is
- 13 | that correct.
- 14 A. Yes, sir.
- 15 MR. WILLIE: May I approach the witness, Judge?
- 16 THE COURT: Yes, sir.
- 17 BY MR. WILLIE:
- 18 Q. I would like for you to look at what's been marked as
- 19 Defendant's Exhibit C. It's an ASUI Healthcare Development
- 20 Center Contract Labor In-Service Orientation Delegation form.
- 21 A. Uh-huh.
- 22 Q. Okay? Is that your name on the top of the form?
- 23 A. Yes, it is.
- 24 Q. Is that your signature on the top of the form?
- 25 A. Yes, it is.

- 1 \mathbb{Q} . Okay. Could you read to the Court what it says in the
- 2 outlined summary, please?
- 3 A. "Laws governing independent" --
- 4 THE COURT: I'm sorry. We can't hear you. Speak in
- 5 | the microphone.
- 6 A. "Laws governing independent contract -- contractors. What
- 7 | is a 1099. Possibility (sic) insurance benefits for the 1099
- 8 contract."
- 9 Q. Finish it, please.
- 10 A. "Estimation (sic) for the 1099 contract. How to file a
- 11 | 1099 tax. Downtime for the independent contract. Outside
- 12 insurance vendors for independent contractors."
- 13 Q. So, if your testimony yesterday that you never received it
- 14 nor never received any information from it, that's not entirely
- 15 true, is it?
- 16 A. Yes, sir, I never received a 1099.
- 17 MR. WILLIE: Judge, I'd like to admit this as
- 18 impeachment evidence No. C.
- 19 MR. SIUREK: No objection.
- 20 THE COURT: All right. It's admitted. It's
- 21 Defendant's C. You want to make sure to get a copy for the
- 22 record.
- 23 MR. WILLIE: May I approach the witness again, Your
- 24 Honor?
- 25 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

Chapman - Recross by Mr. Willie

- 1 BY MR. WILLIE:
- 2 Q. Ms. Chapman, I'd like for you to look at what's been marked
- 3 as Defendant's Exhibit D.
- 4 A. Uh-huh.
- 5 Q. And it states it is a contract agreement, direct care
- 6 center. Does your name appear on it?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. Okay. Does your signature appear on it?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Okay. What's the date that you signed that?
- 11 A. 1/12/09.
- 12 Q. Okay. Now, this is a contract for employment; is that
- 13 | correct?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 MR. SIUREK: Let me interrupt. We're pretty far
- 16 afield on the issue of damages relative to a contract of
- 17 employment and whether or not this is an independent contractor
- 18 or an employ --
- 19 THE COURT: I agree, that's been established, but I
- 20 think he's using it for impeachment purposes.
- 21 MR. WILLIE: Impeachment purposes only, not for the
- 22 substance, Your Honor.
- 23 THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.
- 24 BY MR. WILLIE:
- 25 Q. Now, you, in fact, did sign a contract?

125 1 Yes, sir. Α. 2 Okay. And it lays out what the terms of that contract is, 3 doesn't it? 4 Α. Yes. 5 Q. Okay. 6 MR. WILLIE: I'd like to offer this as Defendant's 7 Exhibit D, Your Honor, impeachment evidence. 8 MR. SIUREK: No objection. 9 THE COURT: D is admitted. 10 MR. WILLIE: Pass the witness, Judge. 11 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 12 Any redirect? 13 MR. SIUREK: Nothing further, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: All right. Ms. Chapman, you may step 15 down. Thank you. 16 All right. Plaintiffs have rested. 17 Mr. Willie. 18 MR. WILLIE: Motion for directed verdict, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Go ahead. 20 MR. WILLIE: First point, as to the personal 21 liability, we do not believe that the testimony that has been 22 elicited pierces the corporate veil. 23 The testimony as to the liability -- personal 24 liability as to Ms. Diann Simien, she is an employee and not an 25 owner of ASUI. She is the program director of ASUI.

corporation is the owner of the business. There has been no testimony that's been elicited by the plaintiffs that Ms. Simien is a direct owner of the business. There has been no piercing of the corporal veil under either federal law or state law. And we would move that the Court rule that she has no personal liability as to the claims of the plaintiffs in this case.

THE COURT: Ms. Simien?

MR. WILLIE: Ms. Simien.

MR. SIUREK: Your Honor, I'm consulting with Ms. Haylon because I believe the corporate veil analysis is inapplicable under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Personal liability attaches under the statute itself for people who have control, manage the work, the criteria that are established in the pleadings themselves. And I believe that the Court, in its liability finding, has found for the plaintiffs on liability not just for purposes of ASUI but for the individual defendants as well.

MR. WILLIE: And if I remember your order, Judge, you ordered — the liability issue was that they were the employees of ASUI. Okay. You found no personal liability in your order.

MR. SIUREK: I believe if the Court goes to the beginning of the order, you describe collectively the defendants and, at the bottom, you -- in the order itself, Your Honor, I believe the order says the Court finds the defendants

are liable. And I'm talking out of school. I thought --

MS. HAYLON: Trying to find it.

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to take your motion for directed verdict under advisement.

MR. WILLIE: Yes, sir. Secondly, it's the same for Ms. Kim McLemore.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WILLIE: She is the -- the testimony has been that she's the chief financial officer -- I mean, the chief executive officer of the corporation.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WILLIE: The only testimony that we have from here was that she was a shareholder, and that was not proven. And we also would like a directed verdict as to her personal liability. If anybody is going to be held liable in this case, it would be the corporation, because the testimony that has been elicited so far is that ASUI is a third party administrator for DADS, okay, not in and of themselves. They do not collect. The money — they don't generate the money. The money is sent to them from DADS, and they're the ones who distribute the money as to paying the direct caregivers as well as helping the residents subsidize the rent they have to pay for those homes.

There has been no testimony even elicited in this case that ASUI owns those homes. The only testimony that has

been elicited in this case is ASUI is an agent for the clients who themselves rent the homes. So, if ASUI doesn't own the homes -- I mean, Ms. McLemore -- doesn't own the homes, she's not generating any money, it's a nonprofit corporation out of the Texas legislature and everything else, even under the Fair Labor Standards Act that Mr. Siurek is quoting and everything else, there is no personal liability to be attached to this.

If there's going to be any liability at all, it would be to the corporation who is the third party administrator for the State of Texas. And with that being the case, we would ask the Court to rule that Ms. McLemore herself does not have any personal liability.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Siurek.

MS. HAYLON: Can I jump in, Your Honor?

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Yes.

MS. HAYLON: Thank you.

First of all, the Court has already found they're employees of ASUI in its order.

Secondly, the FLSA allows for personal liability for individuals who are deemed employers under the Act. And for that to be met, all that's required is that you supervise their work and are involved in their compensation. You don't have to have an ownership interest in the underlying company in order to reach that status. Supervisors can be liable under the FLSA.

The testimony -- there was ample testimony from the verdict (sic) as to Ms. Simien's involvement in setting their rate of pay, setting their schedule, hiring them. I believe there was even some testimony as to firing Ms. Howard that came in. So, they were -- and Ms. McLemore, I believe, was making corporate decisions at the corporate level for ASUI.

But there is evidence that they were directly involved in the day-to-day operations of ASUI. They were involved in their hours, their compensation scheme, and their rate of pay. All of that is necessary to meet their personal liability under the FLSA.

MR. WILLIE: And we would -- and our counter to that is the FLSA is very specific in assigning personal liability even though what she is assigned. But what she did not forget is you have to have the control over it.

She is the program director and has so testified, and there has been no -- and, that is, the program director is there to see for the care, custody, and the safety of the clients. That is Ms. Simien's job.

Ms. Simiens -- Ms. Simien also testified that payroll is handled through a third party payor through Wells Fargo Bank. So, she has no direct control of the money or how they get paid. Plus, the money is set and the rate is set, and that's how they were paid for.

The discrepancy here is whether or not -- how

they were paid. You've already ruled for the liability. But as to the personal liability of Ms. McLemore or Ms. Simien, there is no testimony to hold them personally liable that we think, and we think that a directed verdict on that should be issued.

THE COURT: Well, I think it boils down to a control issue. And I did hear some testimony from the plaintiffs about at least Ms. Simien's degree of control over the schedule and who worked at what house, when, and that sort of thing. So, I'm going to take — also take that motion under advisement.

MR. WILLIE: And our last one, Judge, is -- it's a directed verdict on the damages as a whole.

There has been no evidence to this Court to accurately reflect what the damages are. You've got direct service logs. You've got now the summaries that you have admitted. The calculations for overtime, by case law, must be specific. You can't assume them. You must have reasonable calculations. And every case that's on this, including one of the ones that you just had, that went up where they affirmed part of it and reversed part of it, says you have to prove those with particularity. We don't have particularity in this case.

You held in your other order that, as a matter of law, they haven't proven their damages calculations because they did them by assumption. This is, essentially, the same

evidence, with only a few minor changes, that they presented on summary judgment. Instead of having affidavits, they put Ms. Chapman and Ms. Howard on the stand, but the testimony didn't change that much. And if this is the same exact evidence that they presented to you on summary judgment and this Court held, as a matter of law, that it doesn't cut the mustard, it doesn't cut the mustard now that they testified live on the stand. None of the things are different.

And we submit, if they want to rely on this evidence which, essentially, is the same evidence that they put forward to this Court on summary judgment, then they haven't met their damages burden and that the Court should direct a verdict and give the same ruling that it did on summary judgment.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Willie.

MS. HAYLON: Your Honor, the difference between the summary judgment and where we are today is that Mr. Willie has repeatedly argued that the employment records are unreliable, which is the piece that the Court was looking for in the summary judgment, which allows the plaintiff now to give their best estimate of damages under Mt. Clemens Pottery case to a fair and reasonable standard. That's all their burden is at this point.

To the extent that the records are in evidence, we rely on the records. We have also put on evidence that the

132 plaintiffs worked from 2:00 in the afternoon until 9:00 in the 1 2 morning. I believe that's uncontroverted. It's uncontroverted 3 they came off the clock from 10:00 until 6:00. They worked 4 seven shifts every two weeks. Their rate of pay is in the 5 records that have been admitted, according to their payroll 6 records. It's identified on there. There is ample evidence of 7 their damages, Your Honor. And they've met the required standard. 8 9 THE COURT: I'm going to deny your directed verdict on 10 that. 11 All right. Anything else? 12 MR. WILLIE: They rest. I guess we put on our 13 case-in-chief. 14 THE COURT: I quess you do. 15 MS. CHAMBERS-GRAY: We call Diann Simien. 16 THE COURT: All right. Ms. Simien. 17 And you are still under oath. 18 THE WITNESS: Yes. 19 DIANN SIMIEN, DEFENSE WITNESS, SWORN 20 DIRECT EXAMINATION 2.1 BY MS. CHAMBERS-GRAY: 22 Would you please state your full name for the record? 23 Diann Simien. Α. 24 Ms. Simien, you've already been sworn. And I'd like to ask 25 you a few questions about your position at ASUI. Could you

- please explain to the Court, who sets the rate of pay for the direct care service providers?
- 3 A. It will be a lengthy answer. Are you wanting me to --
- 4 Q. Just explain how that is set.
- 5 A. Okay. First of all, these consumers are mentally
- 6 challenged. And, so, prior to them becoming what is called
- 7 home and community-based services, it's a program that our
- 8 State Legislature set up in order to transition these
- 9 individuals from the state school. They place them in what is
- 10 called ICF, intermediate care facilities, and home and
- 11 community-based services, which means you bring them out of the
- 12 state school, place them into a normal setting in the
- 13 community, and then teach those individuals life skills, daily
- 14 life skills.
- 15 Prior to them -- but they have to qualify for it,
- 16 and that MHMRA, first of all, does an assessment through a
- 17 psychologist, does an assessment, and through MHMRA's
- assessment, they are given a number. That number represents
- 19 cognitively -- what level cognitively that these individuals
- 20 are functioning at. And, in addition to that, that level also
- 21 sets the daily rate of pay that is paid for each individual.
- 22 Each individual's rate of pay is not the same.
- 23 Q. Okay. And, so, who sets the rate of pay?
- 24 A. That is done through -- it starts with a psychologist, then
- 25 MHMRA, then, ultimately, the Department of Aging and Disability

1 Services.

2

- Q. And, so, I take it through your answer that ASUI does not
- 3 set the pay?
- 4 A. We do not set the pay, no.
- 5 Q. With regards to Kim McLemore, is her responsibility with
- 6 ASUI dealing with payroll, hiring, or setting up the pay rates?
- 7 A. As the CEO of ASUI, Kim is exactly that. She is the
- 8 founder of ASUI. She did not work in a capacity where she did
- 9 any of those things. In fact, Kim is a Ph.D. pharmacist with
- 10 an income, prior to her stroke of last year, of her own. So --
- 11 and she resided in Mobile, Alabama, so there was not that often
- 12 that Kim would actually be in the office intermingling with
- 13 workers or consumers. So, no, Kim did not.
- 14 Q. Mrs. Simien, there was some testimony that ASUI began to
- 15 supervise consumers in 2005. Would that be correct?
- 16 A. That is incorrect. ASUI opened the day hab, day
- 17 habilitation center -- which it's not a day care, but it is a
- 18 place where strictly MR consumers are contracted -- the day hab
- 19 services, DADS-contracted day hab services, for these
- 20 individuals to come to the day hab to learn life skills.
- 21 We didn't actually start the group homes until
- 22 September 2000 -- the day hab, I'm sorry, was started September
- 23 2005. Our group homes were actually opened or was contracted
- 24 February 2008, with the first group home opening up in March of
- 25

2008.

- 1 Q. And, so, when you opened in 2008, is it your testimony that
- 2 you were getting direction as to how to manage this agency
- 3 through the state agency which is your contract through DADS;
- 4 is that correct?
- 5 A. Yes. Prior to -- DADS has qualifying factors that you must
- 6 meet in order to be a program manager. In addition to that,
- 7 every contracted provider must have a program manager in place.
- 8 With that said, the program manager must have
- 9 worked directly with the MR population. And from remembering
- 10 correctly, I think it has to be seven to eight years. You must
- 11 be degreed. I have a master's degree in psychology, which was
- 12 clearly somewhat related to sociology and social services.
- 13 Therefore, that qualified me to go in and go through the
- 14 orientation process as well as take a class. And then a year
- 15 | worth of classwork -- not classwork, but paid a consultant to
- 16 learn the program in and out, and then went in to be able to
- 17 | converse and take the test and then be qualified as a program
- 18 manager.
- 19 Q. So, when you began to work with the direct care service
- 20 providers and, in their agreements, there was information about
- 21 downtime?
- 22 A. That is correct.
- 23 Q. Were you basing the information that the direct care
- 24 service providers would not be paid during the downtime based
- 25 on the information that you received from DADS?

1 MR. SIUREK: Objection, hearsay.

MS. CHAMBERS-GRAY: Your Honor, I believe that she's testified that she has a contract through ASUI with DADS and DADS was the agency that actually set parameters.

THE COURT: I'll allow it. I'll allow it for the effect on her, not necessarily for the truth.

A. That is -- I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Go ahead. You may answer.

- A. That is correct, Ms. Gray. Everything -- DADS, basically, dictates how much money is sent, what that money is to be spent on, how much money is spent on administrative, how much is spent on direct care. We have what is called a Medicare and Medicaid audit. And that is exactly what they look at to make sure that none of those funds are taken for our personal use. And, in fact, we're using the money according to how DADS and the contract with DADS states us to do.
- o. So, finally, at any time, were you deliberately trying to not compensate anyone for a job that they actually performed?
- A. No, ma'am. In fact, I compensated for work that hadn't been done.
- Q. Because that was the right thing to do? Is that your point on that?
- A. If you bill that you provided particular services and you did not -- I think with the *Riverside* thing, it pretty much breaks it down, the dos and the don'ts of the program, Medicare

and Medicaid, what they expect.

If you bill on services that were not actually provided, it is considered fraud. These — these — Krystal, for example, is a young woman trying to learn and get — make it in the work force whichever way she's headed with her future. To me, it was not — it should have been — it could have been a situation that would have been ugly, but it was better for me to just go ahead and pay her. The company had to take that hit — and she, among a lot of others — as opposed to frauding the Government out of federal funds.

- Q. So, if someone puts in their logs that they actually worked and when, in fact, they did not, you could be implicated in some sort of crime if there's fraud?
- A. If the company makes it good, then that -- it's not a problem at that point. It's not fraud. So, if you're asking me -- which I'm going to reiterate this back to you in my own way of understanding of what you're asking me. If someone says I came in at 3:00 o'clock, the only thing we have to go by is the service delivery log and the begin time and end time.

If I came in at 3:00 o'clock, then I'm taking their word for it that this is what they did. Or if I know that they didn't, then, yes, we go ahead and pay for that and the company -- it comes out of the company pocket. It can't come out of DADS' money because DADS has already allocated what you can and what you cannot spend and what you can spend it on.

Simien - Cross by Mr. Siurek

1 Q. Have you been audited by DADS in the past?

- 2 A. Yes, we have. We're audited yearly by DADS and we're
- 3 audited every one to two years by Medicare and Medicaid.
- 4 0. And how has the result of those audits --
- 5 A. We've made a hundred on all of our audits.

6 MS. CHAMBERS-GRAY: I have no further questions. I'll 7 pass this witness, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. SIUREK: Just a few.

10 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

11 CROSS-EXAMINATION

12 BY MR. SIUREK:

8

9

- 13 Q. Ms. Simien.
- 14 A. Yes, sir.
- 15 Q. I think there was some questions about setting a rate.
- 16 A. Yes, sir.
- 17 Q. Does ASUI get a daily rate per client?
- 18 A. There is a daily rate that is given by DADS through MHMRA
- 19 and the psychologists' assessments that determines what rate.
- 20 And rate meaning, DADS talks about it in terms of level of
- 21 need. The rate is the level of need, and that means how much
- does it take, how much work does it take, to assist or
- 23 supervise that this consumer or client is going to need on a
- 24 daily basis. And, yes, on a daily basis, based on the level of
- 25 need, a rate is assigned to that -- rate of dollar amount is

- 1 assigned to that level of need.
- 2 \mathbb{Q} . All right. So, yes, there is a daily rate assigned to each
- 3 of the clients?
- 4 A. Through DADS, that is correct.
- 5 \mathbb{Q} . And give the Court a range of what that daily rate is.
- 6 A. I have no idea. I don't have that in front of me.
- 7 Q. You don't know how --
- 8 A. It would depend -- and I'm not trying to be smarty here.
- 9 I'm trying to help him understand what I'm saying. It would
- 10 depend on the level of need, the level of need being -- has a
- 11 No. 1 been assigned to that individual? No. 1 is minimal
- 12 amount, minimal amount. Or a Level 8 or, let's say, a 6, which
- 13 would be a little bit more critical. So, that would be a
- 14 higher dollar amount. And I don't remember those numbers right
- off my head.
- 16 Q. And, to be clear, ASUI gets a daily rate for a client and,
- 17 then, based on that daily rate they get, they determine how
- 18 much direct --
- 19 A. They who? They who determines?
- 20 Q. ASUI.
- 21 A. No. That is not what I said. At the time that the
- 22 | individual comes -- if I'm understanding you correctly -- at
- 23 the time that the individual comes into the program, that has
- already been done when they get -- when the consumer or the
- 25 | client gets to ASUI.

- 1 Q. Are you telling this Court that somebody at the State of
- 2 Texas told ASUI to pay Ms. Chapman 7.25 an hour and told ASUI
- 3 to pay Ms. Howard 8.50 an hour?
- 4 A. I think that when they extended the contract to ASUI, your
- 5 managerial skills and everything else had to be there; and, so,
- 6 | with common sense, I can't pay someone \$20 an hour if I'm only
- 7 getting \$3 an hour. And that's just a matter of speaking for
- 8 that individual for that day.
- 9 Q. So, you get to pick?
- 10 A. No, sir, I don't.
- 11 Q. All right. To summarize, you get a day rate for a client
- 12 from the State of Texas, correct?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. And the direct caregivers are not paid a daily rate,
- 15 correct?
- 16 A. Okay. We're talking about a daily rate for the consumer or
- 17 | are we now talking about what they're paid a day for their
- 18 services?
- 19 Q. I'm asking you about the quantum of money that ASUI
- 20 receives per client per day. They receive a sum of money,
- 21 correct?
- 22 A. I don't -- they receive moneys for those individuals not
- 23 every day. The money is sent once a week and is
- 24 direct-deposited into ASUI's account. Prior to those
- 25 individuals coming, the consumers coming into the agency, we

- 1 sit down with MHMRA: This is what their level of need is, this
- 2 | is what their daily care is going to be, this is what we're
- 3 going to pay for this individual on a daily basis, this is what
- 4 DADS is going to pay on a daily basis.
- 5 Q. Let me try a different way.
- 6 A. Okay.
- 7 Q. The money goes into ASUI's account.
- 8 A. That is correct.
- 9 Q. Ms. Chapman gets hired by ASUI.
- 10 A. Uh-huh.
- 11 Q. Because they write her a check, right?
- 12 A. Correction. Ms. Chapman -- my job as a program manager --
- wait a minute. You asked me. You made the statement, so I'm
- 14 clarifying this for you.
- 15 Q. Yes, ma'am.
- 16 A. ASUI -- I'm responsible to ensure the health and safety of
- 17 the consumer. So, if Ms. Chapman comes in and she's wanting a
- contract to work in the group homes with the consumer, the only
- 19 part I play in that is that I ensure that a criminal background
- 20 check has been done. I ensure that letters of references have
- 21 come in and what is being said about the character of this
- 22 individual. Okay? And from that point, it is actually the
- consumer who chooses who they want and do not want working in
- 24 their home. It is their home. So, with that said --
- 25 Q. You hire Ms. Chapman?

- A. The consumer hires Ms. Chapman.
- 2 Q. These are mentally impaired people.
- 3 A. That is correct. And that is their right. If I do it any
- 4 other way, it is considered violating their rights. And this
- 5 | is all written. So, if you need this information, I have no
- 6 problems giving that to you.
- 7 Q. No, ma'am.
- 8 A. Okay.

- 9 Q. I think the question is, we're still at the point where
- 10 you're hiring --
- 11 A. I didn't hire Ms. Chapman. The consumer did. Even when
- 12 the paperwork is given to me, and I must by law, according to
- 13 your State Legislature, meet with that consumer and the
- consumer asks questions of whatever they want to know about
- 15 that individual, and they say yea or nay.
- THE COURT: This is a mentally retarded individual?
- 17 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. And I stated earlier, a lot
- 18 of these consumers are -- I don't know if I stated it in here.
- 19 They are high-functioning. Some even go to San Jac. They're
- 20 not what -- that's one of the things about this population.
- 21 They're very, very misunderstood. All MR consumers are not
- 22 low, low, low functioning. They may have Downs Syndrome.
- 23 THE COURT: I think I understand.
- 24 THE WITNESS: Okay. Okay.
- 25 BY MR. SIUREK:

Simien - Cross by Mr. Siurek

- 1 | 0. Just to be clear --
- 2 A. Okay.
- 3 Q. -- you have testified under oath in your deposition --
- 4 A. That is correct.
- 5 Q. -- that these -- these clients cannot by law enter into a
- 6 contract?
- 7 A. Your State Legislature states that.
- 8 Q. So, you're telling us, or you've told me before, they can't
- 9 enter into a contract, but you're telling the Court today that
- 10 the client picks or chooses or contracts which direct service
- 11 giver they want?
- 12 A. That is correct, sir. And let me explain to you why. My
- job as the program manager --
- 14 Q. Let me interrupt you.
- 15 THE COURT: Ma'am, just answer his question.
- 16 THE WITNESS: Okay.
- 17 BY MR. SIUREK:
- 18 Q. At this point, I'm going to have to start objecting to
- 19 responsiveness.
- 20 A. That's fine.
- 21 Q. If we can, let's just try to -- I just want to finish this
- 22 line of questioning, ma'am, and then I'll stop.
- Let's say with Ms. Chapman, each of the clients
- 24 in her house gets a daily rate for -- from the State to ASUI
- 25 for their care, correct?

1 And I'm trying to answer this as honestly as I can. 2 under oath, so I can't mislead you. I just have to state the way that it is, counselor. 3 If there's a ghost in that house and that ghost 4 5 is coming to work in that house and the consumer has accepted 6 them, the daily rate has been in there. It doesn't matter who 7 comes into that home. The daily rate has already been set. 8 And not by me. 9 MR. SIUREK: I pass the witness. 10 THE WITNESS: Okay. 11 THE COURT: All right. Let me try. 12 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 13 THE COURT: The State provides a certain amount per 14 consumer per day? 15 THE WITNESS: That is correct, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: All right. And that comes -- for the 17 consumers that you manage in group homes, that comes to ASUI 18 into your bank account, correct? 19 THE WITNESS: That is correct, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: All right. And, so, if we have three 21 individuals -- and the maximum is three in a group home, right? 22 THE WITNESS: That is correct. THE COURT: All right. So, you have three 23 24 individuals, mentally retarded individuals, in a group home? 25 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

Simien - Cross by Mr. Siurek

145 1 THE COURT: So, there are three pots of money coming 2 from the State? 3 THE WITNESS: Three different rates. THE COURT: For each of those individuals -- it may be 4 5 different rates. 6 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 7 THE COURT: Although, my guess is that you probably 8 try and keep individuals of the same functioning level together 9 in a group home? 10 THE WITNESS: That is correct. 11 THE COURT: All right. So, the pots of money would be 12 roughly the same for each of the three? 13 THE WITNESS: Almost the same. 14 THE COURT: All right. And then you determine, or 15 ASUI determines, I assume, based upon this pot of money and 16 what the rent is for the house and other expenses, what you can 17 pay the direct caregivers who work in the homes; is that right? 18 THE WITNESS: The rent is not included in that. It is 19 direct care alone. That's --20 THE COURT: So, the rent is something different? 21 THE WITNESS: And, so, we calculate it out for each 22 individual, since we try to keep most likes alike, and it is 23 divided between three individuals and then we divvy out between 24 the three -- the two individuals or three individuals who --25 however many worked in the home.

1 THE COURT: But that is how you set the pay rate for 2 the direct caregivers. I mean, it's not the State that tells 3 you you have to pay 7.25 or 7.50 to these folks. You base that 4 on the pot of money that you have available? 5 THE WITNESS: Basically, they do set it because if 6 there's --7 THE COURT: It's not basically. I mean, I want to 8 know --9 THE WITNESS: They do set it, then. Let me explain 10 it. 11 THE COURT: They told you what to pay these people? 12 THE WITNESS: They tell you -- they give you the 13 amount of money that is given for those three individuals. 14 THE COURT: Right. 15 THE WITNESS: Now, you have no more or no less. If 16 you have that amount of money to pay those three individuals 17 and once each individual is paid equally, then that's all you 18 have. So, they basically give the money, all the money that 19 you have to pay for those individuals in that home, and you 20 have to pay the individuals in there. So, you only have what 21 you have to pay with. You pay them equally. The consumers' 22 level of need is equal. So, you divide that between those 23 individuals, and that's what you have. 24 So, basically, they've set it. If there were 25 more, I would give more. If there were less, I would have to

give less.

THE COURT: Do the caregivers have different experience levels and different educational levels so that not every caregiver gets exactly the same amount?

THE WITNESS: There has never been a caregiver who has come in with a high school diploma or experience in that area, and HCS is different. So, everyone starts out at the same until they learn how to work with the MR population or demonstrate that they've mastered that. And that is knowing how to deal with behaviors, knowing how to give the — administer the medications, knowing how to do whatever. No one has come in the door with that experience, because this program is one of its own.

If you have what's called a CNA, that doesn't help in this particular case. CNA doesn't apply or is needed in this line of work, working with the MR population in the setting that we're working with them in.

THE COURT: All right. I'm still not clear on who sets the rate.

THE WITNESS: DADS sets the rate.

THE COURT: DADS?

THE WITNESS: Because if DADS -- if DADS sent me \$500,000 for that week to pay to those individuals in that home for these three consumers, then that \$500,000 would have to be divided among the three in that home.

THE COURT: But you do the math. You take that pot of money and you divide it by the number of employees that you have and then you set their rate of pay?

THE WITNESS: The reason that --

THE COURT: Now, wait. Just a second. Is that right?

THE WITNESS: No, sir. No, sir, it's not.

What happens is, there's one bank account that DADS direct-deposit into. Okay? So, DADS -- that's why they contracted with us. They're not going to sit there and divide up the money for us. What they do say is, this is the amount of money that's being paid for these three consumers. And when the money comes into the bank, direct-deposited, we know how much we can spend on those individuals working in that home. So, the money is there. You get it out -- you cut the check, or direct deposit, and you give them their money.

We, basically -- we're the -- we're the -- we're the parking for DADS, so to speak. DADS says, "At this time we need you to do this, we need you to do that." And, so, they provide -- they provide the funds. We provide the services.

THE COURT: Right. But my question is: Once you have that pot of money from DADS for the individuals that you have in the group homes and you know how many employees you have and what hours they're working, then you've got to do the math to know what you can pay these people?

THE WITNESS: No, sir. You're not understanding me.

THE COURT: I'm not understanding. No, I'm not understanding you.

THE WITNESS: Let me try to put this -- I guess if you -- DADS already initially, prior to that consumer coming into the group home, has -- let me back it up a little bit. Maybe it will be a little bit clearer.

Prior to a consumer being placed with a provider, the consumer selects what provider they want to go to. Then MHMRA or the guardian, if they have a guardian, if they've chosen — it's their choice — if they've chosen ASUI and we can meet the needs of that consumer, then we meet. Prior to that consumer even coming into the door, we meet. We know the — we discuss the level of need.

And we're saying level of need, but the level of need is the money. Okay? So, if you look at it in those terms, they've already told us, prior to them even coming into the group home, they've been assessed at this, the level of need is this, and DADS pays this for this consumer. Okay? So, everything has already been set at that point.

So, once they come into ASUI, with us having been given all the information and the dollar figures, once that money is direct-deposited -- and this is one of the things that Medicare and Medicaid audited us on. Are you paying what you're supposed to be paying for these individuals and no less? You can pay more if you want to, but no less.

And, in addition to that, not only do I get paid a salary, if I were receiving a salary, the company does as well. The agency can only make 10 percent. So, they have a cap on that, even. The agency works for DADS, your State Legislature, and there's a cap on that.

So, however the idea is that all this money is

floating around for this social — it's a social welfare program, that is not correct. That perception is not correct. Everything has a dollar amount on it and a limited cap on it and you operate ASUI, the agency, under those guidelines.

So, I hope I've answered your question. When we — the consumer comes into ASUI, even prior to them coming into ASUI, DADS already up front — everything is set, is there. And, no, we do not determine the pay. DADS does. They determine that at the very beginning through the — to call the level of need, which has been assessed through MHMRA and a psychologist and accepted as this is the case with DADS.

THE COURT: All right. We're talking apples and oranges. You're explaining the process by which DADS determines the level of need for a consumer on a daily basis. I understand that.

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, let me try to use the right words, then.

The assigned dollar amount through DADS on a day-to-day basis for that consumer, ASUI does not determine

that. We have no say-so in that.

THE COURT: Nobody, as far as I can tell in this courtroom, is saying that you determine that. What we're trying to get at is the rate of pay for the individuals who work in the group homes and provide the services.

THE WITNESS: Your Honor --

THE COURT: I think what --

THE WITNESS: Go ahead.

THE COURT: I think what you're saying is that, based upon the money that comes with these individuals from DADS, that's how you determine the rate of pay because that's all the money you've got. You've got a pot of money and you have to divide it up among the caregivers.

THE WITNESS: Let me try to go back and make it clear.

THE COURT: Let me just ask: Is that right?

THE WITNESS: No, sir. Not all the way right, no.

MR. WILLIE: If I may, Your Honor, I think I can facilitate your answer and Mr. Siurek so we can't go around with this circle.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. WILLIE:

Q. There is an employment contract -- not offered for the substance, but there's an employment contract that says they start out at 6.25 an hour and then they move to 7.25 an hour. That is set by ASUI, is it not?

152 1 They start out at 7.25 an hour, and that is set by ASUI. 2 THE COURT: There we go. There we go. Voila. 3 Incredible. That's all we were trying to get to. 4 THE WITNESS: But he was asking me about all this 5 other stuff. 6 THE COURT: No, we weren't. 7 THE WITNESS: Okay. 8 THE COURT: No, we weren't. 9 THE WITNESS: Okay. Well, I misunderstood. I'm 10 sorry. THE COURT: I used to sit on the MHMRA Board. 11 12 THE WITNESS: Okay. 13 THE COURT: And I sat on the State Board of Mental 14 Health and Retardation. I understand this stuff, I think. Or 15 I thought I did. I'm not sure I do anymore. 16 All right. One more -- couple more questions. 17 With respect to the group homes, how many group homes does ASUI 18 operate? 19 THE WITNESS: We have 13 group homes. 20 THE COURT: 13 group homes? 21 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 22 THE COURT: All right. And those are residential 23 facilities, correct? 24 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 25 THE COURT: With a maximum of three individuals in

Simien - Redirect by Mr. Willie 153 1 each --2 THE WITNESS: That is correct. Some have three. Some 3 have two. Some, they only have one. That is correct. 4 THE COURT: All right. And who contracts -- these are 5 primarily homes or condos or apartments? 6 THE WITNESS: They're all homes. 7 THE COURT: All homes? 8 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 9 THE COURT: Who rents these homes to establish the 10 group homes? 11 THE WITNESS: DADS states that the program manager, 12 ASUI, or a representative from the agency -- that would be me, 13 the program manager -- goes out and look for a home, take the 14 consumer to see the home, the consumer says yes or no, and if 15 the consumer says, "Yes, this is a home I want to live in," I 16 have to enter into that contract for that consumer. DADS does 17 not allow the consumer to enter into any contract in order to 18 avoid them being exploited. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 20 Anything else? 21 MR. SIUREK: Nothing further, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Either party want to ask questions based 23 on what I asked? Ms. Gray?

24 MS. CHAMBERS-GRAY: Nothing further.

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THE COURT: Nothing further? Okay. You may step

Howard - Direct by Mr. Willie 154 1 down, Ms. Simien. Thank you. 2 Anything else, Mr. Willie? 3 MR. WILLIE: Real short, Your Honor. We call Ms. 4 Krystal Howard for just some short questions. 5 THE COURT: All right. Ms. Howard. 6 You are still under oath, Ms. Howard. 7 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. KRYSTAL HOWARD, DEFENSE WITNESS, PREVIOUSLY SWORN 8 9 DIRECT EXAMINATION 10 BY MR. WILLIE: 11 Good morning, Ms. Howard. 12 Good morning. Α. 13 Q. Do you remember when you testified yesterday --14 MR. WILLIE: Excuse me, Judge. Since this is on my 15 case-in-chief, this is an opposing witness and I'd like to be 16 able to lead her, too, if possible? 17 THE COURT: All right. I'll allow you to ask leading 18 questions. 19 BY MR. WILLIE: 20 Do you remember yesterday you testified on the stand that you hadn't signed a contract with DADS? You remember that? 2.1 22 I said I wasn't for sure. 23 MR. WILLIE: May I approach, Your Honor? 24 THE COURT: Yes, sir. 25 BY MR. WILLIE:

Howard - Direct by Mr. Willie

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1 Q. I have here what is marked Defendant's Exhibit E. That's a

contractual agreement, direct care service. Does it have your

- 3 name, Krystal Howard?
- 4 A. Yes, sir.

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- 5 Q. Okay. Does it have your signature on there?
- 6 A. It looks like my signature.
- 7 Q. Okay. And what date is it signed?
- 8 A. 9/19/08.
- 9 Q. Okay.
- 10 MR. WILLIE: I'd like to introduce this, Your Honor,
- 11 for impeachment purposes only as Exhibit E.
- 12 THE COURT: Exhibit E.
- 13 MR. SIUREK: I just need to look at it.
- 14 THE COURT: Sure.
- 15 MR. SIUREK: I have no objection, Your Honor.
- 16 THE COURT: All right. Exhibit E is admitted.
- 17 BY MR. WILLIE:
- 18 Q. And yesterday you also testified that you said you had
- 19 never seen a 1099 form, had never been informed of a 1099 form,
- and that you had never been explained to what that was. Do you
- 21 remember that testimony?
- 22 A. I did not say that. You did not ask me about a 1099 form
- 23 yesterday.
- 24 Q. Yes, I did.
- 25 MR. WILLIE: And I'm going to approach again.

Howard - Direct by Mr. Willie 156 1 THE COURT: Sure. 2 BY MR. WILLIE: 3 This says "ASUI Healthcare Development Center Contract 4 Labor In-Service Orientation and Delegation." Is that your 5 signature? 6 No. Α. 7 o. You're under oath. 8 That's not my signature. I know how I write, sir. 9 Q. Okay. 10 MR. WILLIE: I have no further questions, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 12 Anything? 13 MR. SIUREK: Nothing for this witness, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: All right. You may step down. 15 MR. WILLIE: Your Honor, may I approach? 16 THE COURT: Yeah. Come on. Mr. Siurek. 17 (At the bench:) THE COURT: All right. Go ahead. 18 19 MR. WILLIE: This last witnesses has committed 20 perjury. Now, I don't know --2.1 THE COURT REPORTER: I can't hear. 22 THE COURT: You have to speak up. 23 MR. WILLIE: Okay. I think this last witness has 24 committed perjury as to her testimony. That is her signature. 25 It's the same as all the rest of them, and she didn't haven't

MR. SIUREK: Yes, Your Honor. Given the fact that

there's been -- Kim McLemore's responsibilities and involvement

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in terms of her personal liability in this case has been put in issue, the plaintiffs call the defendant, Kim McLemore.

THE COURT: All right. I think that's appropriate.

Ms. McLemore.

MR. WILLIE: She's not present, Your Honor. And the reason she's not present is because she is physically incapable of testifying. Ms. McLemore has had a stroke. As a matter of fact, has had two strokes. That's the reason that he didn't even get a chance to finish her deposition and everything else. And she's currently on bed rest right now because, as I understanding it, she is pregnant?

MS. SIMIEN: Yeah. I spoke with her doctor on yesterday. She is pregnant. She's a high-risk pregnancy. The doctor, under no circumstances, felt that she is able to do this.

MR. WILLIE: And, so, I mean, the witness is unavailable. And there was no complaint when we started this trial that Ms. McLemore's presence wasn't needed. And his rebuttal — what is there to rebut? They have testified as to what they think Ms. McLemore's job is. Ms. Simien has testified as to what she thought Ms. McLemore's job is. He's not risking anything.

THE COURT: All right. Don't you -- I mean, what they thought her job is and what Ms. Simien thought her job was, the best person to say what her job was is Ms. McLemore.

159 1 MR. WILLIE: But they could have called her in the 2 case-in-chief, Judge. 3 THE COURT: Was she available yesterday? MR. WILLIE: She wasn't available yesterday, nor did 4 5 he ask for her. 6 THE COURT: Then how could they have called her in 7 their case-in-chief if she wasn't available yesterday? 8 MR. WILLIE: What I'm saying, Judge, he waits until 9 the end of rebuttal -- I mean, to the end -- after the 10 defendant has closed -- please -- he waits until the end of the case. He's rested. That means that he needs no more direct 11 12 evidence for any of the witnesses on his witness list. 13 That's -- I mean, that's what he's saying. We have put on our 14 case-in-chief with two witnesses -- with recalling one witness, 15 finishing up with Ms. Simien, and then that's it. 16 What rebuttal does he need as to Ms. McLemore's 17 testimony? There is -- it's stipulated. There is nothing 18 that's here before the Court that she is the CFO -- I mean, 19 she's the CEO. Nobody has contradicted that fact. There's 20 been no contradictory testimony to that fact. There is nothing 21 to rebut that, Judge. That's what I'm saying.

If there was something -- if we had testified that Ms. McLemore was somehow not involved with the corporation or didn't do this or had no duties, then he would have something to rebut, but there has been nothing here to rebut.

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She's the CEO. And it's up to this Court to decide whether, in her position as the CEO, whether she has personal liability or not. And you've already said you'd take that under advisement and, if you find that she does have personal liability, that's what you can so hold; if you find that she doesn't, that's what you can so hold. But as to any — there's nothing to rebut. That's what I'm trying to say, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I bet Mr. Siurek is going to tell us what he wants to rebut.

MR. SIUREK: And I respectfully disagree, Your Honor. I think we all heard from Ms. Simien that she had no involvement, she lived in Alabama. All of these things I've heard for the first time on the witness stand about the fact that there's some — that there is limited involvement on the part of the CEO.

One other point that I didn't raise with the Court and I wasn't going to raise until the issue was put forward. The reason I didn't get to finish her deposition, we have a certificate of nonappearance from Ms. McLemore. I wanted to take her deposition, and she didn't show up. So, I wasn't able to preserve that testimony or get it for purposes of trial. So, given the fact it's now an issue, I am forced to call her as a witness.

THE COURT: Whereabouts is she? Is she in Houston or is she out of town?

161 1 MR. WILLIE: Where is she? 2 MS. SIMIEN: She's in Mobile, Alabama. 3 MS. CHAMBERS-GRAY: Possibly, could the Court consider 4 maybe a telephone --5 THE COURT: All right. Why don't we take a break and 6 you discuss it and see if that might be a reasonable 7 alternative to get her on the phone and, perhaps, get her 8 testimony that way, because I assume it's going to be 9 relatively short. 10 MR. SIUREK: It is. 11 THE COURT: And why don't you talk about that? I**'**ll 12 give you -- let's take 15 minutes. MR. SIUREK: Yes, Your Honor. 13 14 THE COURT: Good. Thank you. There's no rebuttal 15 case other than that, I take it? 16 MR. SIUREK: Other than that, Your Honor, that's all. 17 THE COURT: Good. Thank you. 18 (A recess was had.) 19 THE COURT: All right. Where do we stand with respect 20 to Ms. McLemore? 21 MR. SIUREK: Your Honor, given the circumstances I've 22 discussed with Mr. Willie and the fact that Ms. McLemore, 23 apparently, has some serious medical issues, including bed rest 24 for a high-risk pregnancy, I think -- also given the fact this 25 is a bench trial -- we are inclined to just rest on the

162 1 evidence that we have. 2 Now, what I will say --3 MR. WILLIE: And I'll speak to that. With the 4 proviso --5 MR. SIUREK: With the proviso. 6 MR. WILLIE: -- as officers of the Court, that he gets 7 to talk to the high-risk doctor, which we're getting on the 8 phone outside, so he can fully explain to him her condition. 9 And I think that's only fair for him. 10 THE COURT: That sounds reasonable to me. 11 MR. SIUREK: And then, that way, with that we will 12 rest. 13 THE COURT: Okay. All right. So, you can get the 14 doctor on the phone and, at that point, you'll determine 15 whether or not, I assume, you're going to rest? 16 MR. SIUREK: I presume -- yes, I presume it's going to 17 be confirmation, Judge. With that, we can assume that we are 18 resting for purposes of what comes next. 19 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Now, with respect to 20 what comes next, you have submitted, Mr. Siurek, proposed 21 findings of fact and conclusions of law. 22 MR. SIUREK: We have. 23 THE COURT: I assume you're going to do the same? 24 MR. WILLIE: I didn't know how the evidentiary rulings 25 were going to be today, but I have it ready. So, as soon as I

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163
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     get back to the office, it will be right back to you.
 2
              THE COURT: Okay. Did you submit yours
 3
     electronically?
 4
              MR. SIUREK: We did. We filed them.
 5
              MR. WILLIE: And I will do mine electronically, Your
 6
     Honor.
 7
              THE COURT: All right. Very good.
 8
                   Does either side want to do any final briefing on
 9
     the claims?
10
              MR. SIUREK: May I ask a question, Judge? Would the
11
     Court welcome a little post-trial brief?
12
              THE COURT: I would.
13
              MR. SIUREK: The answer is yes.
14
              MR. WILLIE: Yes, sir.
15
              THE COURT: I would. All right. Time frame?
16
              MS. HAYLON: The record, I suppose. I don't know that
17
     we need --
18
              MR. SIUREK: No. I don't -- I don't think we need the
19
     record.
20
              MS. HAYLON: No. We'll just do the law then. Ten
21
     days?
22
              THE COURT: Two weeks.
23
              MR. SIUREK: We will.
24
              THE COURT: Two weeks, both sides, submit
25
     simultaneous.
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	164
1	MR. WILLIE: Simultaneous.
2	THE COURT: Yeah. I don't want to go back and forth
3	on this. So, if you'll both just submit simultaneously in two
4	weeks, then we will be done.
5	MR. WILLIE: Yes, sir.
6	MR. SIUREK: Very well.
7	THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.
8	MR. SIUREK: Are we excused?
9	THE COURT: Yes, you are. Everybody is excused.
10	(Concluding at 10:43 a.m.)
11	
12	I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE
13	RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER, TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY.
14	3/22/13
15	ANITA G. MANLEY OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
16	OFFICIAL COOKI REFORIER
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